

Cox Appeals To Louisiana For Suffrage

State Owes It to the Party
to Ratify Amendment
at Once, He Telegraphs
Democratic Chairman

Sees No Sign of
After-War Ruin

Addresses Meeting of Golf
Enthusiasts, Referring
in Jest to Prohibition

From a Staff Correspondent
DAYTON, Ohio, July 7.—Governor James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee for President, between puffs on an old briar pipe, told callers who visited him to-day in his office in "The News" that he proposed to campaign as vigorously as was physically possible. Most of his day was taken up with reading congratulatory messages.

The Governor paused long enough to answer a telegram from Frank J. Looney, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana, who had asked the nominee's views on the Federal Suffrage Amendment which is pending in the Louisiana Legislature. The Governor telegraphed:

"I have your wire as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana, and I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the suffrage amendment. I can only express my opinion. It is that the Legislature owes it as a duty to the Democratic party to ratify at once."

Speaking to-night at the Dayton Country Club before several hundred members, Governor Cox said:

"A Presidential campaign is a great university. Political conditions are necessary. This great country has given too much recent attention to commercialism. It certainly behooves us, at least once every four years, to lift our eyes from the ledger and put them on the flag."

"It is almost imperative for the national good that the country shall have opportunity to choose between two or even three political parties."

"I do not believe that the country is hurrying to ruin just because the war has bequeathed us a certain restlessness. I am sure things will come out all right, especially as we continue to have competition in politics and good fellowship in our individual relations such as is made possible through the playing of golf."

"The arrangements for the gathering were made long before the convention. Six days ago those in charge began to doubt whether I'd come, but I determined to go. I don't know whether I had to wear crepe or ribbons."

"Senator Harding and I spoke during the winter at a meeting of Ohio delegates. After the Senator had spoken one of the members of the association took the platform to propose that Harding and Cox might well be selected to head the tickets of the two leading political parties."

"I was minded to do this, Harding at that time that it might look as though he and I had framed up, arranged to play the game together."

"I told him that he might warn the Republican that Ohio would go for Cox if he were not nominated, while I could offer a similar scare to the Democrats by pointing out the Harding danger."

"But, regardless of the consequences of the November election, Senator Harding and I will always be the same splendid friends we have been for these many years."

"The Governor was interrupted by applause and cheers as his hearers shouted their approval of the two Ohio delegates."

Refers to Prohibition

Only once did the Governor refer to impending issues, then he said:

"Have you noticed that your morning paper is better than your evening paper especially since —" he paused and there was a laugh above which was heard in a deep, doleful voice, "prohibition."

The Governor aroused the greatest enthusiasm in his audience of golfers, most of whom are playing this week in a tournament. He was offered by the Governor, when he said that every community should have a public golf course, that men of large means should be asked to bring this about. The game, he said, is no longer exclusively for the rich. He said that his own well being depended on regular golf.

Of the messages that Governor Cox enjoyed, he received one from Henry Watterson and Jake Daubert, first baseman of the Cincinnati Reds. Mr. Watterson telegraphed:

"Your nomination revitalizes Democracy. It is the heart of a nation with a reflection of a triumphant past and the forecast of a radiant future. To the bosom of one old Kentucky soldier it brings a flood of fighting memories along with the assurance of glorious victory."

Jake Daubert wrote:

"It is in the stars that the Reds will win pennant. It is in the stars that Jimmy Cox will win the Presidency."

DAYTON, Ohio, July 7.—Governor James M. Cox, the Democratic President candidate, announced to-day that he would delay formulation of his campaign plans until he had had an opportunity to go over the situation with his managers, most of whom left San Francisco yesterday.

It was said by those in close touch with the candidate that he contemplated conducting his campaign chiefly from Columbus, where he will necessarily have to be much of the time in connection with duties as Governor. His Dayton friends, however, anticipate that his home city will be one of the principal nerve centers in the campaign, and that he will make it his headquarters office.

It has been said by the newspaper world that he has been in the city since Columbus and spend the week end with his family at Trill's End and at his newspaper.

No political conferences of importance are expected until the party leaders meet at the executive committee.

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Harding Will Receive Suffragists on July 22

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator Harding will receive a delegation of suffragists in Marion on July 22, the day on which he will be notified formally of his nomination.

"Every effort is being made to win the thirty-sixth state," Senator Harding to-day told Mrs. John Gordon Batelle, president of the Ohio Woman's Republican Club, who visited him in Marion, according to a telegram received at suffrage headquarters here.

Harding Begins Writing Speech Of Acceptance

Plans an Early Start, but
Finds Administration
Building Doors Locked
When He Arrives There

Pleased at Johnson's Aid

"Interest in Party" Will Be
Urged in Campaign;
Predicts It Will Be Fad

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
MARION, Ohio, July 7.—Warren G. Harding put in a long day at his desk to-day devoting most of his time to his acceptance speech, which he is writing out in long hand.

The Republican presidential candidate was through breakfast by seven o'clock and crossed the yard to the campaign headquarters in the house next door ready for a hard day's work. But the place was locked and the nominee had to sit on the front step until his secretary, George B. Christian Jr., arrived with the keys.

A copy of Senator Hiram Johnson's statement announcing he would support the ticket reached the Senator later in the afternoon and met his approval.

"I am glad to know that Senator Johnson is going to support the ticket," Senator Harding said, after reading the statement. "I would much rather have his support put on the grounds that the platform is appealing rather than on interest in the nominee. We are going to insist on interest in the party this time. It's going to be a fight for the people."

Although the general expectation is that Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate, will make an extended speech-making tour during his campaign, Senator Harding to-day forecasted that his own plan for remaining on his front porch here is unchanged. When a caller to-day told him Governor Cox's plan for an aggressive campaign, the Republican candidate replied with a smile: "I should imagine he would, but that doesn't change my plans any."

Does Not Use Typewriter

Senator Harding is writing out his acceptance speech in long hand. He uses a pencil and pad, having acquired the habit years ago in writing editorials for "The Marion Star." He never learned to use a typewriter and, like many of the older generation of editors, believes that his thoughts flow more freely through his pencil than when hammering a typewriter and dictating to a stenographer.

"I never used a typewriter in my life," he said, describing his method of working. "I write along as I think. It is a habit of the older generation of the old-time editors. I followed. I couldn't any more write with a typewriter than I could run a flying machine."

"If you won't think I am reactionary because I stick to the old-fashioned way," he said facetiously.

Invitations urging the Senator to make speeches continue to pour in. To-day he was invited to speak at the convention of Indiana editors at Turkey Run on July 30, but was obliged to decline.

Profiteers Fined \$16,500

Three New York State Sugar
Dealers Plead Guilty

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Lord's Demand Retrenchment by Vote of 95 to 23

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The resolution also demanded that the government appoint special commissioners empowered to wind up existing departments for special war service and reduce to a normal level other inflated establishments.

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Every One, but Election
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Irish Plan a Heavy Blow, London Fears

Epidemic of Resignations
by Civil Servants May
Portend a New Move
Against the Government

Latest Sinn Fein
Tactics Baffling

Native Courts Flourish,
While Old Assizes Can't
Get Jurors or Litigants

By Frank Getty

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, July 7.—The Dublin correspondent of "The Star" to-day predicts developments in Irish affairs "more astounding and disquieting than any which have gone before." He says an alarming situation exists in at least two counties, where certain civil forces of the Crown are reported to have exhibited a spirit of revolt. In one particular section fourteen resignations were sent to headquarters simultaneously.

Coupled with the railway men's stand against carrying armed forces or munitions on the trains in Ireland, this epidemic of resignations among the civil servants, which "The Star" correspondent says, is growing more widespread daily, leads many to believe that an important blow at the government may be struck soon.

New Move Puzzles British

There seems to be a growing tendency of the Irish Republican or Sinn Fein movement to move away from violence and outrage toward the establishment of civil and legal authority of its own. The blow which the establishment of republican courts has dealt the government is considerably more serious than spectacular attacks on empty police barracks, for the British military authorities in Ireland, handicapped in their efforts to counter this latest move of the Sinn Fein, are finding it is no longer enough to end the machinery of justice and local government.

To-day we have the spectacle of assizes all over the country unable to proceed, and the criminal cases being handled by a sprinkling of the jurors who are summoned have appeared. All have received instructions from "commanding military authorities of the Irish Republican Army" not to attend.

At Waterford, where about fifteen out of 150 grand, petit and special jurors reported for duty, the missing jurors fined \$100, \$25 and \$10, respectively.

Sinn Fein Courts Effective

In contrast to this situation, Sinn Fein courts throughout the country are working effectively. Those in the six counties have superseded ordinary official courts, receiving recognition from all parties and attracting to them Unionist landlords, solicitors and lawyers. The spectacle of a Loyalist military unit unable to obtain satisfaction in a court established by the government, taking his case to a Sinn Fein court and obtaining justice from a jury and judge of his traditional enemies, is amusing, perhaps, even if somewhat thought-producing.

There certainly is a reaction apparent in England, "The Times," which is a hand of the older generation of the old-time editors. I followed. I couldn't any more write with a typewriter than I could run a flying machine."

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Speech Lost in War Recovered by Bowling

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE,
Ontario, July 7.—Dumb for three years as the result of being shell-shocked in the war, Trooper W. Hart suddenly recovered his speech here to-day in the excitement of a bowling game.

He was playing with the Davisville Military Hospital team.

W. H. Pendleton Contradicted in Elwell Case

Taxi Driver Says He Took
Mrs. Pendleton to Station
Morning of the Crime;
Husband Swore He Did

Swann Discloses the Facts

Slain Turfman's Former
Partner Says Prosecutor
Is Mixed in His Dates

District Attorney Swann gave out a statement yesterday pointing out apparent discrepancies in declarations made by William H. Pendleton concerning the whereabouts of his motor car on the morning Joseph Bowne Elwell was shot in his home, at 244 West Seventieth Street. He also received from Mrs. Josephine Pier Wilmersing, of Narragansett Pier, R.I., an emphatic denial of statements made by a former housekeeper for Mr. Elwell as to Mrs. Wilmersing's acquaintance with Elwell.

According to District Attorney Swann, witnesses declare that Mr. Pendleton's motor car was in Manhattan the morning of June 11, when Elwell met death, and a taxi cab was called to take Mrs. Pendleton from her home in Long Island to the railroad station, whereas Mr. Pendleton's statement is that his car was on Long Island and he used it to take his wife to the railroad station. Mr. Pendleton's reply was to repeat his assertion that his car was in Cedarhurst at the night of June 10-11. He told in detail how he spent the day before Elwell's murder and the day itself, giving the names of the persons with whom he was, and that he was in Long Island and not in Manhattan and that his car was with him. The movements of his car described by the District Attorney, he said, corresponded to those of the night of June 10-11. He thought Mr. Swann had got his dates mixed. Mr. Swann's statement follows:

"Pendleton testified that on Thursday night, June 10, 1926, he was at the Blossom Heath Inn, at Lynbrook, near Long Beach, and that he went to bed about 12 o'clock in his home at Cedarhurst; that on the following morning, Friday, June 11, he took his car to the garage and took Mrs. Pendleton to the 10:26 train for New York."

Doyle's Testimony

"Against that testimony there is the statement of John Doyle, the night man of the Atlas Garage, 9 East Fifty-second Street, that early on the morning of Friday, June 11, at about 6 o'clock, he thought Mr. Swann had got his dates mixed. Mr. Swann's statement follows:

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U. S. Removes Ban on Trade With Russia

Will License Shipments
of All but War Supplies
After Enforcing Barrier
for Three Years

No Recognition of
Political Nature

All Business at Risk of
Dealers, Without Mail
or Passport Facilities

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The State Department to-day abolished the restrictions which for nearly three years have prevented commerce between the United States and Russia. It was made plain, however, that the department's action was not a forerunner of political recognition of the Soviet government.

Licenses for shipments of all materials, except that which may be utilized for war purposes, will be issued by the War Trade Board section of the State Department, but all clearings will bear the stipulation that the American shippers send their goods at their own risk.

The order lifting the ban sets forth that no facilities for communication between shippers and Russian purchasers, either through the mails or by the issuance of passports, will be provided.

Explanation of Order

One official described the department's order, as follows:

"While the indications are that Russia has but a small quantity of raw materials available for export, that the purchasing power of Russia is very limited, and that for these reasons there will not be any considerable trade, if any, with Russia, this government, however, does not feel that the United States should be deprived of any assistance which can be derived from such trading as may be possible."

"The attitude of the United States toward the recognition of any action in control of Soviet Russia has not changed. This government is not willing by means of political recognition to aid in the maintenance of a government whose disregard of the principles of democracy is evidenced at home by the maintenance of a minority despotism and abroad by an invidious campaign of propaganda for war purposes, and the maintenance of institutions expressive of the will of the majority."

Official Statement Made

In announcing the resumption of trade relations with Soviet Russia, the State Department issued the following statement:

"The restrictions which have heretofore stood in the way of trade and communication with Soviet Russia were to-day removed by action of the Department of State. Such of these restrictions, however, as pertain to the shipment of materials susceptible of use for war purposes will be maintained for the present at least, but no further."

"Political recognition, present or future, of any Russian authority exercising control over the government, mental functions, is neither granted nor implied by this action. It should be emphasized, moreover, that individuals or corporations availing themselves of the present opportunity to trade with Russia will do so at their own responsibility and at their own risk. The assistance which the United States has normally extended to its citizens who engage in trade or travel in some foreign country whose government is recognized by the United States cannot be extended in this case, since there is no official or representative Russian authority with which this government can maintain those relations usually subsisting between nations."

Concessions Not Recognized

"The action which the United States is now taking in no wise constitutes a recognition of the validity of industrial or commercial concessions granted by the existing Russian authorities. American citizens availing themselves of the present relaxation of restrictions are warned against the risks incident to the acceptance of such concessions or values, the title to which may later be brought into question."

"The situation which at present prevails in Russia is such that it is not possible for the United States to make trade relations with Russia, which will be unaffected by the removal of trade restrictions. Passports for Russia cannot be issued, nor will regulations now in force."

"Since it is not desirable at this time to undertake negotiations with the Soviet postal authorities, the Postoffice Department will be unable to accept mail from or to Soviet Russia. There has never been any parcel post connection between the United States and Russia, and this mode of forwarding goods is, therefore, unavailable."

One Death Sentence Is Set Aside; Two Stayed

"Sam the Landlord" Gets New
Trial; Appeals Granted Others
in Sing Sing

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
OSISING, N. Y., July 7.—Samuel Michaelow, known as "Sam the Landlord," received a telegram in Sing Sing to-day to-night saying the Court of Appeals had reversed his conviction on a charge of first degree murder and granted him a new trial. Major Lewis E. Lawes, the warden, conveyed the message to him.

Michaelow was convicted of instigating the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Barker in 1924. He was sentenced to life imprisonment at Sing Sing. The Court of Appeals, in reversing his conviction, held that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the verdict.

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Foch Says Allies Are Ready To Make Germany Comply; Teuton Proposal Rejected

Entente Refuses to Allow
Fifteen More Months in
Which to Destroy Cannon
and Machine Guns

Limit of Three
Months Is Fixed

Internal Conditions Made
Basis of Germans' Plea
for Extension of Time

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune Inc.

SPA, Belgium, July 7.—The Allied Premiers have decided that instead of fifteen months in which to disarm, asked by the German delegates at the conference to-day, only three months at the outside will be allowed. When the Premiers meet the Germans to-morrow they will inform them of this inexorable decision.

Speaking on behalf of the Allied governments, Premier Lloyd George at to-day's meeting told the German delegates that their request for fifteen months was "intolerable."

The tone of to-day's session was more cordial than yesterday's. Premier Lloyd George as spokesman laid aside his severe manner of yesterday. The German delegates based their demand for fifteen months' more time in which to demobilize and disarm on the danger of Bolshevism, saying the discharged officers and men would swell the ranks of the discontented elements. The Germans also contended that the rifles and ammunition could not be delivered, as the population had hidden them.

Hidden Munitions a Menace

Premier Lloyd George said he understood the German difficulties. He said the existence of such a large quantity of arms and ammunition among the German people constituted a menace to the world's peace. He said he no longer feared the menace of German reactionaries, but was much concerned about the spread of Bolshevism. He said he felt strongly the necessity of recovering the hidden arms and ammunition.

"France dealt with her Commune after 1871; why cannot you do the same?" he asked the Germans.

The German Premier replied that they had used all kinds of persuasion, including offers of rewards, without success. They had not yet considered using force. The Allied governments demanded to know why possession of arms had not been made a criminal offense.

The German delegates withdrew for consultation, and on returning to the meeting declared themselves now willing to advocate the use of force to recover the hidden arms.

Have Reconstruction Plan

Although the German came to Spa unprepared to make any reparations proposals, they have now changed their minds. This developed to-day when delegates arrived with a scheme in their pockets for reconstructing the devastated regions of Northern France. They now declare that if their plan can be incorporated in the general indemnity scheme an arrangement may be possible. They propose to base the indemnity payments should be based on an index figure system, the payments rising and falling with German property.

The Allies also are proposing that the Germans should set up a council of ambassadors in Berlin similar to the one sitting in France. German coal exports, arrived at Spa to-day to discuss the coal situation. The plan of the Allies for dealing with the German situation includes setting up a commission of control in Berlin to regulate distribution. The German expert contended that the order of the Allies to the Germans to deliver large quantities of coal to the Poles interfered with delivery of the amount required by the treaty.

The Germans also propose to demand a settlement of the question of Upper Silesia.

SPA, Belgium, July 7. (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister, expressed his opinion after to-day's session that the crisis had not yet passed. The only moment when there was any bitterness shown at this afternoon's session was when Premier Lloyd George, speaking impatiently, "You only have to make a law to reduce your army and execute it."

Back Rail Nationalization

British Union Opposes Return
to Pre-War System

BELFAST, July 7.—The annual congress of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, in session here to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution affirming its previous pronouncements in favor of the nationalization of the railways. The resolution added:

"Any attempt by the government to allow the pre-war system again to become operative will receive our most strenuous opposition."

\$1,500,000 Bid for Former Sea Raider, Von Steuben

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Only one bid for the former German passenger ship Von Steuben was received to-day when tenders on the vessel were opened by the Shipping Board. It was for \$1,500,000, from F. Eggena, of the Foreign Trade Development Cruise. Action on it was deferred.

The vessel is sought for a round-the-world cruise to stimulate American foreign trade. The Von Steuben was the former German commerce raider Kroppnick Wilhelm, of 14,907 gross tons.

True Story of the War Yet Untold, Says Foch

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune Inc.
SPA, Belgium, July 7.—"The true story of the war has not yet been told," said Marshal Foch to The Tribune correspondent to-day. "The time has not yet come to reveal it."

Polish Front Has Collapsed, Berlin Reports

Greatest Assault of War Is
Made by Bolsheviki on
Line of 720 Miles; Foes
Fall Back at All Points

Railroad to Kovel Is Cut

Fortress of Rovno Taken by
Russians With Trains,
Guns and 1,000 Prisoners

BERLIN, July 7.—The Polish front from the Pripiet to the Carpathians has completely collapsed and the situation is most serious, the semi-official "Allgemeine Zeitung" says. It learns authoritatively, the Russian push southward from Kiev and Rovno has met with only slight opposition.

A Warsaw dispatch to the Frankfort "Zeitung" says the Bolsheviki have begun an offensive on the north front, to the north of the Molodechno-Polotsk Railway, but their first attempt to break through has failed.

WARSAW, July 7. (By The Associated Press).—Along a front of approximately 720 miles the Russian Bolsheviki have launched the greatest attack they have ever hurled against the Polish lines.

Faced with the necessity of shortening their line and in the face of superior enemy forces on the northern and southern flanks, the Poles have begun a withdrawal at all points.

The Bolsheviki offensive is heaviest on the northern sectors of the front, and it is not known here to what extent the Poles have been forced to retreat. Northeast of Rovno the Bolsheviki have advanced, cutting the railroad to Kovel. General Budenny continues his raids in this region.

Severe fighting is going on along the right flank of the Polish line and also on the Berezina front, where the Soviet army has brought up large reinforcements.

Nothing to Fear, If United

"If our back is strong we have nothing to fear from the enemy. We must defend ourselves by enforcing the fulfillment of the treaty."

Marshal Foch has been in conference in the last two days with Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, British chief of staff, on the advisability of extending aid to the Polish armies, which are retreating before the Bolsheviki. Asked about the Polish situation, and whether he had been authorized to give the Poles his support, Marshal Foch said:

"Certainly not. I am too old to believe in military adventures such as theirs. Young nations find it difficult to restrain their activities, and I think that is the case with Poland. My counsel has always been one of prudence."

"The Poles should have begun by consolidating the internal life of their country; then they could have turned to external problems. Despite my reputation of being an imperialist, I do not sympathize with expeditions of conquest, and, of course, that is what the Polish campaign started out to be."

Discusses Strategic Possibilities

Referring to the advice which Premier Lloyd George is said to have given to the Polish representatives who besought him for aid that they ought to make peace with their enemies, Marshal Foch said:

"Peace with whom, the Bolsheviki? There is no government."

Discussing the strategic possibilities of the Polish situation, the Marshal continued:

"The Poles ought to choose a line of great natural strength which they could defend. They must marshal their armies there, conforming to that line and making their last stand there."

"The Poles started out to go to Moscow," Marshal Foch added, smiling, and tapping his head, as much as to say that only lunatics would have attempted such a venture.

"The great Napoleon lost himself in Russia," he said. "It is easy to enter Russia, but one comes out faster than one goes in."

Marshal Foch expressed satisfaction over the way in which the Greek campaign in Asia Minor was being conducted against the Turkish Nationalists under Mustafa Kemal.

When we finished talking Marshal Foch went directly to the session of the Supreme Council, where the terms of the treaty with Turkey were under consideration. It was decided that only minor alterations should be made in that document.

Although there has been considerable discussion among the Allied leaders, no decision has yet been reached on the question of the proportions which each Allied nation is to receive of the total sum which Germany is to pay in reparation for damages.